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personal friendship of many of its people for the past eighteen years. She writes in a sympathetic rather than a critical spirit.

The book shows careful research and investigation. She gives a simple, entertaining account of the community, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions as to its merits and its lessons. The personal touches, the local color, and the bits of humor make the second part especially entertaining, and the style is pleasing throughout. The book is a valuable addition to the literature on communistic experiments, and it should be of equal interest to the sociologist and to the general reader.

E. H. BAKER.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Conference for Good City Government and the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League. Held November 16, 17, 18, 19, 1908, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, Editor, (Philadelphia: National Municipal League, 1908.)

As stated in the preface of this book, "each succeeding conference of the National Municipal League represents a step forward;" and it may be added that each volume of proceedings is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject of municipal reform and improvement. As was remarked in discussing the volume of proceedings for the last year the value of these meetings, and of the book which records them, lies not more in the papers presented than it does in the extempore discussions. The meetings bring together men of serious purpose from all over the United States, and sometimes from foreign countries, who have thought, studied and observed, and their interchange of views on municipal subjects is of much value.

The session of the League on Monday evening, November 16, was devoted to the Pittsburgh Survey. The principal address was made by Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect of the Phipps Model Tenement in New York, and while the stereoptican views which Mr. Atterbury exhibited, of course, could not be reproduced, his introductory remarks and explanations almost supply their place. He gives the reader a new point of view, and makes him hopeful that

with such men as Mr. Atterbury considering the problem, its solution is not far off.

The informal discussion following Mr. Atterbury's remarks was of unusual interest. It was participated in by H. D. W. English, of Pittsburgh; Graham Taylor, of Chicago, and Edward T. Devine, of the New York Charity Organization Society. Letters were also read from T. C. Horsfall, of Swanscoe Park, England; John S. Nettleford, of Birmingham, England; George Cadbury, of Bournville, near Birmingham, England, and from Peter Roberts, the Industrial Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

The session of Tuesday morning, November 17, also deserves mention, not only by reason of the subject and its treatment, but because of the personality of those who participated in the discussion. The topic of the morning was Municipal Affairs and the Liquor Problem, and the principal paper was read by Augustus Raymond Hatton, of the Western Reserve University. The paper was discussed by F. S. Spence, of the Toronto Board of Control, who gave a clear and suggestive account of conditions in Canada. After reading his remarks, one is drawn to the conclusion that similar methods, adopted in the United States, would strongly tend to bring about the same result. The main thought in the Canadian system is the limitation in the number of licenses, making them extremely difficult to get and subject to the strictest supervision when obtained. In the City of Toronto, with a population of 300,000, only 200 licenses are permitted, 150 for hotels and 50 for "shops." It is where the number of places for selling liquor is large that the difficulty of supervising them becomes almost insurmountable, as is the case in nearly all the great cities of the United States. Mr. Spence was followed by John P. Peters, of New York; Charles Fisk, Mayor of Plainfield, N. J., and A. Julius Freiberg, of Cincinnati, who discussed the liquor question from the standpoint of their respective experiences. After the scheduled discussion had ended, it was interesting to hear from Hugh F. Fox, of New York, who discussed the subject from the standpoint of the United States Brewers' Association, which he represented.

While it is impossible to treat of all the sessions in this short review, a word should also be said about the Wednesday morning

session. The topic for discussion was one which always comes up in some phase at the meetings of the National Municipal League, and was upon this occasion entitled *Militant Political Work for Better Governed Cities*. The real question for discussion was ways and means. Opinions differed as to whether the better way to prosecute the work was by means of an independent party, by combination with a minority party, by means of a voters' league, or by operating at the primaries. The discussion was able and interesting, but perhaps the only conclusion that can be reached from it is that each community must work out its destiny in its own manner.

It is impossible in so short a review to speak of the formal papers which were presented and printed as an appendix to this volume, or of the banquet and the speeches which followed it. Reference, however, should be made to the report of the Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, which is his annual contribution to the meeting, aside from his general management and direction of the program. Mr. Woodruff's paper was a review of the progress made throughout the country during the year just ended. These annual reports of his are valuable as being the best obtainable current history of the progress of municipal reform in the United States.

Mention should also be made of the annual address of Charles J. Bonaparte, which was entitled *Criminal Law as a Means to Give Effect to the People's Will*. Other formal addresses were: *Charter Tendencies in Recent Years*, by John A. Fairlie; *Permanent Officials in Municipal Government*, by A. Lawrence Lowell; *The Initiative, Referendum, and Recall in Charter Reform*, by Robert Treat Paine, Jr; *The Washington Situation*, by James B. Reynolds; *The Wisconsin Public Utilities Law*, by B. H. Meyer; *The New York Public Service Commission*, by Thomas M. Osborne; *The Public Utilities Commissions of Massachusetts*, by Joseph B. Eastman; *Municipal Reference Libraries*, by Horace E. Flack; *The City Library as an Investment*, by Charles McCarthy; *The Bureau of the Census as an Agent of Municipal Reform*, by LeGrand Powers; *Municipal Accounting as the Basis for Publicity of Municipal Affairs*, by Harvey S. Chase; *The Present Status of Instruction in Municipal Government in the Universities and Colleges of the United States*,

by W. B. Munro; Some Fundamental Municipal Needs in Pennsylvania, by George W. Guthrie; The Work of Boards of Health, by George A. Soper; Pittsburgh's Civic Problem, by Robert A. Woods; The Civic Responsibility of Democracy in an Industrial Community, by Paul U. Kellogg; The Function of Business Bodies in Improving Civic Conditions, by H. D. W. English, and The Liquor Traffic and City Government, by Augustus Raymond Hatton.

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE.

Philadelphia.

- The Government of European Cities.* By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. (New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50 net.)
- The Government of American Cities.* By HORACE E. DEMING. Together with the Municipal Program of the National Municipal League. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.)
- The British City.* By FREDERIC C. HOWE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.)
- Municipal Lessons from Southern Germany.* By HENRY S. LUNN. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 2s.)

Dr. Munro has given us a thoroughly good hand-book of municipal government abroad, of value both to the college student and to the general reader. While not cast in so popular a form as Shaw's earlier volumes on the same subject (with which one very naturally compares it) nevertheless it is better fitted for educational classes and for use as a work of reference. Moreover, Munro has had the advantage of a decade's development in municipal thought and study, and that is no small advantage.

Narrowly speaking the title of the book is misleading, as it deals only with English, French, and Prussian cities. To be sure these comprise the majority of the urban districts and of the more important centers of Great Britain and Continental Europe, but there is still a wide margin between European cities and those of France, Prussia, and England. So far as it goes, however, Dr. Munro's work is splendidly done. His style is lucid (barring the occasional use of a few unusual or technical words like *sederunt* and *coöptation*) and his sense of proportion as good as that in any recent works along these lines. He has combined description